



THE BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

2015 ANNUAL REPORT



**MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA
STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION**

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Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) Mission

The mission of the Board is to lead California in developing policies and programs that serve the public interest in environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable management of forest and rangelands and a fire protection system that protects and serves the people of the state.

The California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) is a Governor-appointed body within the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Department). Members are appointed on the basis of their professional and educational qualification and their general knowledge or interest in problems that relate to watershed management, forest management, fish and wildlife, range improvement, forest economics, or land use policy. Of its nine members, five are chosen from the general public, three are chosen from the forest products industry, and one member is from the range-livestock industry.

The Board is responsible for developing the general forest policy of the State, for determining the guidance policies of the Department, and for representing the State's interest in Federal land in California. Together, the Board and the Department work to carry out the California Legislature's mandate to protect and enhance the State's unique forest and wildland resources.

Committees of the Board**COMMITTEES REQUIRED BY STATUTE**

1. Range Management Advisory Committee
2. Professional Foresters Examining Committee
3. Soquel Advisory Committee

INTERNAL STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Forest Practice: The mission of the Forest Practice Committee is to evaluate and promote an effective regulatory system to assure the continuous growing and harvesting of commercial forests and to protect soil, air, fish and wildland, and water resources.
2. Resource Protection: The mission of the Resource Protection Committee is to evaluate and promote an effective fire protection system implemented by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and improve forest and rangeland health in California.
3. Management: The mission of the Management Committee is to evaluate and

promote long-term, landscape level planning approaches to support natural resource management on California's non-federal forest and rangelands, and to evaluate State Forest management plans.

EXTERNAL STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Effectiveness Monitoring Committee
2. Monitoring Study Group
3. Forest Pest Council and the California Oak Mortality Task Force
4. Forestry Climate Action Team
5. Jackson Advisory Group

Current Status and Trends

Forests and Woodlands

Monitoring of Best Management Practices (Forest Practice Rules) on private and public forestlands shows generally high compliance with implementation, and effectiveness when implemented properly.

Both private and public forestlands appear to continue to build inventory volume.

A recent U.S. Forest Service analysis indicates that while its lands are sequestering carbon at a positive rate, long-term carbon storage will be a function of management inputs over the next 100 years.

A carbon sequestration and storage analysis of California's private timberlands suggests that less total storage and sequestration is occurring relative to public lands, may be more sustainable in the long-run.

Forest Products Sector

The softwood sawmill capacity in California shrank by 25 percent in the last few years, which is indicative of the overall contraction of the sector in jobs, capacity and overall economic activity.

Ownership patterns have changed for large industrial landowners; they are now all privately held firms. Individual Timber Harvesting Plans (THPs) have increased in acreage (before 2009 their size was fairly steady). Acres under Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs) continue to rise but with smaller landowners increasing in participation. There are over 700 NTMPs covering over 300,000 acres.

Rangelands and Range Industry

Like the timber industry, the ranching industry has been in steady long-term contraction.

The maintenance of large ranches across California landscapes cannot rely on amenity values alone; these operations must be economically viable to avoid conversion, abandonment or fragmentation.

Conversion of working rangelands is increasing due to pressures from high costs, low income, infrastructure loss and generational turnover. Permanent land cover change occurs most often (47,000 acres a year) in grassland/shrubland types, most dramatically in grazing lands along the edges of the Central Valley.

Notable Wildfires

King Fire

A wildfire that scorched over 97,000 acres of land in El Dorado County, California, in mid-September to mid-October 2014. The fire was ignited on September 13, 2014 near Pollock Pines, California, to the east of Sacramento. On September 16, it spread to 18 square miles and over five hundred homes were evacuated on that day. By September 18, the wildfire had expanded to 73,184 acres (29,617 ha), becoming the second largest wildfire of the 2014 California wildfire season, and it was only 5% contained, despite the deployment of thousands of firefighters. As a result, the mandatory evacuation order was expanded to 20,000 homes. During the next 2 weeks, the King Fire continued to expand to 97,099 acres (39,295 ha) by October 1, with containment at 94%. On October 9, the perimeter of the King Fire was reported to be 100% contained, with no further increase in acreage. However, the King Fire continued burning deep inside the containment lines during the next several days. The King Fire injured a total of twelve people and caused the evacuation of nearly 3,000 people in the area. The King Fire destroyed 12 singles residences and 68 other residential structures

Happy Camp Complex

On August 12, at 1:00 AM PDT, lightning strikes in Northern California ignited the Happy Camp Complex.¹ During the next couple of weeks, the wildfire gradually expanded to 22,926 acres (9,278 ha). However, during the next 4 weeks, the wildfire quickly spread to 130,496 acres (52,810 ha) by September 19, making the Happy Camp Complex the largest wildfire of the 2014 California wildfire season. The wildfire also ignited smaller spot fires to the northwest of the main fire, all the way up to a couple miles of the California-Oregon border. During the next 2 weeks, the Happy Camp Complex gradually increased in size, reaching 135,369 acres (54,782 ha) on September 27; however, the containment of the fire complex also reached 97% on the same day. On October 31, the Happy Camp Complex was finally extinguished by precipitation from a winter storm that was moving through California. The Happy Camp Complex is estimated to have caused a total of \$86.7 million (2014 USD) in damage.

Boles Fire

On September 15, at 1:38 PM PDT, the Boles Fire ignited near Weed, California. At 10:30 PM PDT, later on the same day, the Boles Fire was reported at 350 acres and 15% containment. Over 100 structures were reported damaged or destroyed on that day. On September 16, the Boles Fire had burned 375 acres (152 ha) and was only 20% contained. It also destroyed 150 residences and forced the evacuation of 1,500 people in Weed and Siskiyou County.

During the next couple of days, the Boles Fire increased to 479 acres (194 ha), before finally

being fully contained on September 20. The wildfire also caused 1 injury. The Boles Fire destroyed a total of 150 residential structures and 8 nonresidential commercial properties, while damaging 4 single residences and 3 nonresidential commercial properties.

Drought

On January 17, 2014 California State Governor, Jerry Brown, declared a drought state of emergency. On April 1, 2015, the California Department of Water Resources measured the statewide water content of Sierra snowpack at five percent of average for April 1st. These levels are lower than any year in records going back to 1950. The April 1 snowpack measurement is crucial because this is when the snowpack is normally at its peak and begins to melt into streams and reservoirs. Snowpack, through runoff, provides about one-third of the water used by California's cities and farms.

California's 2014 Water Year, which ended September 30, 2014, was the third driest in 119 years of record. It also was the warmest year on record. Dry, hot and windy weather, combined with dry vegetation and a spark - either through human intent, accident or lightning - can start a **wildfire**. Drier-than-normal conditions can increase the intensity and severity of wildfires. In the aftermath of wildfires such as the 2013 Rim Fire, ash, woody debris and sediment can flow downstream from burn areas and contaminate water supplies. Flash flooding and mudslides in burn areas can also be damaging and deadly.

Snow Pack 2010



Snow Pack 2014



Pest Conditions

The following is a 2014 summary from the CFPC regarding invasive species that continue to threaten to forever alter impacted urban and wildland forests in California if left unchecked.

Phytophthora ramorum/Sudden Oak Death (SOD; invasive plant pathogen) continued to be the primary cause of tree mortality in coastal California from Monterey to Humboldt Counties, with USDA Forest Service aerial surveys estimating over 125,630 dead trees across 28,834 impacted acres (down from 2013 levels due to the drought). In March, the pathogen was found for the first time in Trinity Co., bringing the number of infested California counties to 15. The disease continued to spread and intensify in Humboldt County, with several new infestations found in parts of the northern coastal region. In July

and September, *P. ramorum* was confirmed at two sites along Redwood Creek in Redwood National Park. The pathogen continues to spread in Bay Area urban areas, with unexpectedly high levels of *P. ramorum* found in north Berkeley (Alameda County), and adjacent Tilden Regional Park (Contra Costa County). High levels of *P. ramorum* were also observed in the region between Novato (Marin County), Petaluma, and Sonoma (Sonoma County).

The **goldspotted oak borer (GSOB- *Agrilus auroguttatus*)** was found for the first time in Orange County in December 2014 at one isolated location in Weir Canyon infesting 62 coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees. This invasive beetle continues to spread locally within areas already infested in San Diego and Riverside Counties, with approximately 3,700 dead oaks identified in eastern San Diego Co. during aerial surveys. The California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection unanimously approved the expansion of the GSOB Zone of Infestation in December to include new areas in San Diego County (Palomar and Ranchita) and Riverside County (Pine Cove and Idyllwild).

The **polyphagous shot hole borer (PSHB)-*Fusarium* (*Fusarium euwallacea*) disease (FD)** complex was found in new areas of Southern California, including avocado production groves in San Diego County. The infestation is now found in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties and includes one tribal reservation as well as a few canyons on the Angeles National Forest. Surveys to date suggest the PSHB/FD has killed box elder (27% mortality), castor bean (22%), red willow (16%), Fremont cottonwood (9%), Goodding's black willow (8%), California sycamore (5%), and white alder (2%) and has been found attacking many other hardwood species.

Accomplishments 2014- Regulatory

Road Rules

The Board adopted a regulation to revise and improve upon existing protections of the aforementioned resources, most notably water resources, from the potentially adverse impacts associated with roads, landings, and watercourse crossings. In addition, the regulation is intended to reorganize all Forest Practice Rule sections associated with roads, landings, and watercourse crossings into a more coherent and useful format and location for the benefit of the regulated and regulator alike. Lastly, the rule proposal includes a new "Board Technical Rule Addendum Number 5 - Guidance on Hydrologic Disconnection, Road Drainage, Minimization of Diversion Potential, and High Risk Crossings." The purpose of this new element in the rule proposal is to provide guidance to the regulated and regulator alike toward compliance with the proposed rule amendments.

The most significant benefit anticipated from the adoption of the regulation is increased or improved hydrologic disconnection of road networks and watercourse crossings from associated watercourses.

AB 744 and AB 2142 -Forest Fire Prevention Exemption Pilot Project

According to Cal Fire Statistics cited in the Senate Appropriations bill analysis for AB 744 (2013), the existing Forest Fire Prevention Exemption was only used to treat approximately 8,400 acres between its adoption in 2005 and September of 2013. The rate of use of this permit is not commensurate with the wildfire risk within the Pilot Project Region. AB 744 focused on finding amendments that provide for better economic incentives to landowners conducting this work in the Pilot Project Region to see if increasing the maximum diameter of trees allowed to be harvested would increase the acreage treated for fuel hazard reduction. AB 2142 (2014) expands the geographic region on which the Pilot Project would be applicable.

The regulation modifies the prescriptive fuel treatment standards in an attempt to influence the economics of Forest Fire Prevention Exemption projects for a limited period of time in a focused area of the state with moderate to very high fire risk. The goal is to increase the acreage treated under this regulation, and study the impacts of these operations on the natural resources of the state to determine if a permanent regulatory change is warranted. Specifically the proposed regulation modifies the maximum stump diameter of trees allowed to be harvested and increases the maximum post harvest fuel depth to be achieved. Other proposed changes to the rule plead are designed to bring consistency to the Forest Fire Prevention Pilot Project Exemption relative to the existing regulatory requirements of the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, which the proposed rule builds upon.

Emergency notice- Native American Notifications

This regulation introduces a notification for a Native American contacts process that supplants the existing process for Emergency Notices. This new process would include a notification where the RPF would contact the required Native American contacts via a written inquiry on the potential existence of culturally sensitive resources within the project

boundary and wait for the expiration of a defined 7 (seven) day period prior to submission of the Emergency Notice to the Director for consideration of processing. Additionally, the RPF would be required to include all responses from Native American contacts in regards to the location of culturally sensitive resources within the Emergency Notice area when submitted to the Director. The option remains within the regulatory amendment for the Director to waive the 7 (seven) day waiting period, or a portion thereof, if the RPF is able to demonstrate that all Native American contact groups were appropriately notified and all responses have been incorporated in the Emergency Notice prior to submittal to the Director.

Emergency Water Drafting Regulation

Water drafting is a common practice that often accompanies commercial timber harvest activities. Water is often necessary for the purposes of dust abatement on unsurfaced roads to address safety of road use, controlling of fugitive dust from entering watercourses and to maintain road surface stability. Current Board regulations, 14 CCR § 916.9 (Protection and Restoration of the Beneficial Functions of the Riparian Zone in Watersheds with Listed Anadromous Salmonids) address water drafting operations within watersheds that have known listed anadromous species present, namely chinook salmon (*oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), coho salmon (*oncorhynchus kisutch*), or steelhead (*oncorhynchus mykiss*), but do not specifically address water drafting activities outside of these watersheds. Adoption of this emergency regulation extends a regulatory standard to all watersheds within the state when water drafting activities are proposed in conjunction with commercial timber harvest activities.

Fire Safe Regulations Update

The Board is authorized under Public Resources Code Sections 4290 to adopt regulations for wildfire protection. The statute, among other things, requires minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction and development in State Responsibility Area (SRA). The regulations set standards for future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in SRA and provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection. These measures provide for emergency access; signage and building numbering; private water supply reserves for emergency fire use; and vegetation modification. This regulation made several revisions to the existing regulations for the purpose of improving regulatory clarity and uniform implementation of wildfire protection standards association with residential subdivision development.

AB 2048- SRA Fee Exemption (Emergency Adoption)

Since the fee was enacted, Owners of Habitable Structures that have been destroyed by natural disaster have had no way to request an Exemption from the Fire Prevention Fee. In response to the public's concerns, the legislature passed AB 2048 which offers a remedy to this problem and which is the basis for this proposed action.

This emergency regulation is intended to capture the Owners of Habitable Structures that have been destroyed by natural disaster, where the condition of this rulemaking is met, that would receive a bill in 2015. Simultaneously, regular rulemaking is being developed such that permanent rules are in place prior to future billing cycles.

Slash treatment

This regulation results in providing reasonable timelines for landowners to treat slash piles that are generated from commercial timber operations, while still providing for the reduction of hazard that is associated with slash piles. Flexibility in timelines associated with treatment of slash piles would also alleviate the issues of non-compliance actions of landowners during shifts in weather patterns. This regulation eases the difficulty of enforcement that *CAL FIRE* is currently challenged by allow landowners additional time to react to weather cycles in the planning of disposal of slash piles. The additional time provided will certainly increase the likelihood of treatment of slash piles, and therefore decrease the potential for enforcement action.

Fire Hazard Reduction for Habitable Structures

During the 2013/2014 Legislative Season, Assemblyman Dahle introduced AB 1867. This bill was eventually adopted by the Administration and amended PRC § 4584. AB 1867 mandates that the Board shall adopt regulations that will become enforceable by January 1, 2016 that will allow owners of habitable structures to treated forested stands through the exemption process that are 150 – 300 feet from any point from a habitable structure. Existing regulation in 14 CCR 1038(c) will allow landowners to treat stands that are located within 150 feet of a habitable structure through the exemption process, but this legislative mandate provides the Board with the authority to expand currently available regulatory standards with the goal of increasing fire resiliency within forested landscapes that are in close proximity to habitable structures. The Board adopted this as an emergency regulation.

Small Landowner Regulatory Improvement

The low impact, diminutive scope and general stewardship demonstrated by this category of landowner should result in a contemporary permitting structure that represents a “streamlined” and cost effective approach. The Board dedicated significant research in 2014 to researching CEQA based approaches that would lessen regulatory burden, commensurate with the scope of operations

Working Forest Management Plan

The NTMP, from which the WFMP is modeled, was created by the Legislature in 1990 to allow landowners with no more than 2,500 acres to apply for a timber harvesting document that would allow for long-term approval with certain conditions, such as the use of unevenaged forest management and proof that operations provide for sustained yield. The proposed WFMP program is similar to the NTMP program; however, it applies to nonindustrial landowners with less than 15,000 acres of timberland and contains stricter environmental standards. The Board worked extensively with stakeholders in 2014 to create a rule package for adoption in 2015.

Accomplishments 2014- Policy

Climate

The Board is part of the Forest Climate Action Team. A multi-agency Forest Carbon Plan is being developed to set near term and long term planning targets to ensure increased net forest carbon storage. An intergovernmental working group, the Forest Carbon Action Team, will focus on forest inventory (critical to tracking whether forests are a carbon sink or emission source at any point in time), co-benefits from forest management, and state and federal public land issues and policy. The Forest Carbon Action Team formation was specifically directed by the recent AB 32 Scoping Plan Update. The Forest Carbon Plan will be completed by December 2016.

The Board has initiated the development of an analysis work plan in response to Assembly Bill 1504, the "Carbon Sink Act" (Skinner 2010). This act amends the CA Forest Practice Act to take into account the capacity of forests to sequester carbon dioxide and meet the forestry sector greenhouse gas emission reduction goals mandated by the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32). Under this legislation the Board is to assess the capacity of its regulations and forestry programs to meet or exceed the state's greenhouse gas reduction goals, specifically

- Whether regulations for timber harvesting are sufficient to ensure a net reduction or sequestration of carbon emissions from primary forest carbon sources, sinks or reservoirs;
- Whether regulations governing conversion of timberland and forestland to non-timber and non-forest uses are sufficient to offset lost sequestration capacity and carbon emissions associated with the non-timber use; and
- Whether forest growth, harvest and conversion information obtained is sufficient and reliable to track changes in carbon stocks, including net emissions and reductions, across the State's forested landscape.

State Forests and Stewardship Lands

Research plan

The Board and the Department collaborated to create a research plan for Jackson Demonstration State Forest. This plan underwent peer review from an independent science panel. It will provide guidance into the future for research projects in the State Forest.

Soquel Demonstration State Forest

The Board reviewed the updated Management Plan for the Forest, and approved it. The next Forest Review will be Boggs.

Senate Bill 1241- General Plan Review

This bill was chaptered in September of 2012. Every city and county must adopt a general plan with seven required elements on land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. The purpose of the general plan is to guide

all major land use decisions, which are required to be consistent with the plan. Existing law required the housing element to be updated on a specific schedule, depending on geographic location. Existing law also required local agencies to submit the safety element of their general plan to the Board for review. The Board may offer recommendations for changes regarding the use of SRA or very high fire hazard severity zone lands in order to protect life, property, and natural resources from unreasonable wildland fire risks. The local agency must consider the Board's recommendations but they are not required to adopt them.

SB 1241 made the following changes:

Requires a city or county, when it next revises its housing element on or after January 1, 2014, to also update the safety element to address the risk for fire on lands classified as SRA or very high fire hazard severity zones. The update must include:

- Consideration of guidance given in the OPR's Fire Hazard Planning document.
- Specific information regarding fire hazards.
- A set of goals, policies, and objectives to protect the community from unreasonable wildfire risks and a set of feasible implementation measures to achieve these goals, policies, and objectives.

Requires a city or county to make the following findings before approving a tentative map or parcel map:

- That the design and location of each lot are consistent with any applicable regulations adopted by the board regarding defensible space requirements.
- That structural fire protection and suppression services will be available for the subdivision.
- That the subdivision meets the regulations regarding road standards for fire equipment, to the extent practicable.

Requires OPR, as part of its next review of CEQA guidelines, to cooperate with CDF in recommending changes to the CEQA guidelines regarding fire hazard impacts on lands classified as SRA and very high fire hazard severity zones. These recommendations shall be reviewed by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, and if certified, incorporated into the CEQA guidelines.

The Board successfully adopted procedures to review general plans based upon demographic features, and has provided guidance to the Department to assist in this effort.

Vegetation Treatment Program

The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is completing a Statewide Programmatic Environmental Impact Report titled "California Statewide Vegetation Treatment Program", or VTP EIR. The document will provide California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance for CAL FIRE and other public agencies' vegetation management projects. This VTP EIR is intended for vegetation management projects that lower the risk of catastrophic wildfires on nonfederal lands by managing vegetation to modify/reduce

hazardous fuels.

Numerous comments were received on the last draft out for public comment. The scale and complexity of the public response prompted the Board to commission an independent group of scientists to review the draft. Their report, received in 2014, was used by a new team to begin an update of the plan. The new draft is expected to go out for public review in 2015.

Effectiveness Monitoring

The Effectiveness Monitoring Committee acts as a technical advisory committee to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) to develop and implement an effectiveness monitoring program that can provide an active feedback loop to policymakers, managers, agencies, and the public. The EMC will provide input to ensure a scientifically defensible monitoring effort is used to credibly evaluate the effectiveness of the California Forest Practice Rules and other forestry-related laws and regulations related to water quality, aquatic habitat, and wildlife habitats.

During the summer and fall of 2014, EMC members were selected and the first publically noticed EMC meetings were held. To facilitate communication between EMC members and ensure public participation an EMC web page was created within the Board web site. http://bofdata.fire.ca.gov/board_committees/effectiveness_monitoring_committee/ EMC activities and documents are posted on this web page and will serve as a point of contact for all EMC information.

As directed in the EMC Charter, EMC members are currently focused on development of the draft EMC Strategic Plan which will serve as the "road map" for future EMC monitoring. The draft Strategic Plan contents currently or will include: (1) EMC member review of stakeholder and public monitoring questions regarding the effectiveness of specific FPRs and other laws and regulations in achieving resource objectives, (2) Description of appropriate scientific methods and reporting, (3) Board adaptive management framework, and (4) Organizational relationship of AB1492. The draft Strategic Plan also includes EMC member summaries of Board Committee priorities including a proposed framework for monitoring cumulative effects. The EMC members are also developing critical monitoring questions from input from all stakeholders and will propose these questions and a draft EMC Strategic Plan for Board review in 2015.

AB 1492

AB 1492 not only created a funding source for the Timber Harvest Review Agencies, but also mandated a review of the overall effects of timber harvest. The Board participates in this review. The following are targets of the AB 1492 Working Groups that the FPC will be tracking:

- Working Group Charters Completed (End of January 2015)
- Working Group Work Plans Completed (End of January 2015)
- Background paper on approaches to ecological performance measures completed (First Quarter 2015)
- Public Scoping Workshop on Ecological Performance Measures (First Quarter 2015)
- Public Workshop on First Draft of Ecological Performance Measures (Early 2016)

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- Public Workshop on Second Draft of Ecological Performance Measures and Proposed Implementation Plan and Adaptive Management Approach (June 2016)
 - Completed Ecological Performance Measures, Implementation Plan, and Adaptive Management Approach (July 2016)
 - Complete planning watershed pilot project (end of 2016 or (preferably) earlier)

Marijuana Trespass

The purpose of the committee is the examination of policies and practices toward illegal drug growing in California's forestland. These activities often have serious environmental impacts on the sites where gardens are established. Clearing of sites can remove forest regeneration that is returning the openings to full forest production. The slash and burn technique used by most illegal growers increases runoff and contributes to stream pollution. Irrigation requires water that is diverted from nearby streams. Elaborate irrigation systems has been found that involved damming of creeks and running irrigation water through hoses for considerable distance, diversion of streams and storage of stream water to be used for irrigation later in the growing season. Many of these irrigation systems have resulted in dewatering streams. Use of pesticides, especially poisons to control herbivory probably takes an untold number of rodents normally operating in the forest. Growers sprinkle rat poison at the plant's base that eventually travels up the food chain to bobcats, hawks and other animals that eat the dead rodents. The California Department of Fish and Game found Furadan, a highly toxic insecticide banned by the EPA, at growing sites in Mendocino County forests last year. The chemical is fatal to birds that commonly mistake it for seeds.

Recommendations

- Increased support of local sheriffs and state and federal agents on private forest lands with regard to the control of illegal drug production.
- Increased resources are available to public land management agencies to address eradication efforts.
- Effectively destroy/mitigate legacy infrastructure from eradicated gardens be in order to increase the difficulty of growing repeatedly in the same location
- Regulate the sale of greenhouse and irrigation supplies when these supplies are thought to be purchased by drug growers.

State Responsibility Area Fee

Statewide Fire Prevention
Activities (Dollars in
Millions)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Prevention Projects and Activities in CAL FIRE Units and Contract Counties	\$27.3	\$28.8	\$33.6
Vegetation Management Program	1.7	5.1	8.3
Defensible Space Inspections	3.0	10.4	14.3
Input into Safety Elements of Local General Plans (per SB 1241)	0.0	2.3	3.9
Fire Hazard and Fire Severity Mapping	1.1	1.1	1.3
Conservation Camp Fire Prevention Work	3.2	3.1	4.2
Fire Prevention Grants			10.0
California Conservation Corps. Project Work	1.5	1.5	1.8
Total Statewide Fire Prevention Work	\$37.9	\$52.4	\$77.3

Actual dollar figures are provided for Fiscal Years 2012-13 and 2013-14. Estimated dollar figures are provided for Fiscal Year 2014-15.

All dollar figures are per the Governor's Budget from January 2015.

The goal of the SRA Fire Prevention Program is, over time, to return fees (in the form of fire prevention activities) across the entire SRA. Fire prevention activities are based upon the priorities laid out in the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan and are administered through CAL FIRE's 21 Administrative Units and 6 Contract Counties. The 6 Contract Counties are Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. These Counties are provided funding by the State to provide fire protection services to SRA lands within those Counties, which include prevention activities. In working towards the goal of returning fees across the entire SRA, CAL FIRE considers the totality of SRA fee funded work conducted in each of the Departments 21 Units and 6 Contract Counties. This includes work conducted in the Units, statewide efforts such as fire hazard mapping or land use planning, and work conducted by the California Conservation Corps. The existing fire prevention activities conducted across the State, and the attendant expenditures on fire prevention programs, compared with fees collected in each of the 21 Units and Contract Counties was considered as one of the factors in determining the 83 grant awards.

Unit / Contract Co (North)	Fee % by Unit	Total Fees Rec'd	Region & Sac Costs supporting Units FY12-FY14	Global Admin Costs (CALIF, BOC, SGO, & PISCAL) FY12-FY14	CCC Projects funded FY12-FY14 to FY14-FY15	FF Grants - FY14-FY15 to FY14-FY15	Projects FY12-FY13	Projects FY13-FY14	Projects FY14-FY15	Unit Projects FY12-FY13 to FY14-FY15	Total 3-year Expenditures
Amador-El Dorado Unit	8.72%	\$19,192,444	\$4,136,911	\$3,667,763	\$504,301	\$1,230,761	\$1,938,341	\$1,812,018	\$1,911,836	\$5,662,195	\$15,701,930
Bute Unit	2.42%	\$5,323,282	\$1,147,428	\$1,017,303	\$267,471	\$43,000	\$1,094,476	\$1,235,453	\$1,142,908	\$3,472,838	\$5,948,040
San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit	3.89%	\$8,547,075	\$1,842,313	\$1,633,385		\$98,280	\$1,292,803	\$1,295,439	\$1,194,209	\$3,782,451	\$7,356,429
Humboldt-Del Norte Unit	2.71%	\$5,965,248	\$1,285,803	\$1,139,986	\$230,801	\$83,162	\$1,406,545	\$1,625,874	\$1,336,215	\$4,368,634	\$7,108,386
Lassen-Modoc Unit	2.38%	\$5,236,808	\$1,128,788	\$1,000,778		\$371,223	\$1,213,309	\$1,116,768	\$1,255,118	\$3,585,196	\$6,085,985
Sonoma-Lake Napa Unit	7.09%	\$15,596,627	\$3,361,836	\$2,980,586	\$93,631	\$439,804	\$2,536,433	\$2,361,083	\$2,023,202	\$6,970,719	\$13,796,576
Mendocino Unit	2.46%	\$5,418,913	\$1,168,041	\$1,035,579	\$624,365	\$6,000	\$1,600,145	\$1,360,529	\$1,248,791	\$4,209,465	\$7,043,450
Marin County	1.76%	\$3,875,937	\$835,454	\$740,709		\$123,200	\$747,852	\$766,638	\$723,227	\$2,237,717	\$3,937,080
Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit	10.54%	\$23,184,519	\$4,997,398	\$4,430,667	\$517,904	\$1,808,657	\$1,612,703	\$1,891,454	\$1,807,457	\$5,311,614	\$17,066,240
Santa Clara Unit	1.97%	\$4,328,306	\$932,962	\$827,159	\$105,733	\$624,680	\$702,273	\$1,075,500	\$934,089	\$2,711,862	\$5,202,396
Shasta-Trinity Unit	3.73%	\$8,195,841	\$1,766,605	\$1,566,263	\$300,319	\$79,493	\$1,483,869	\$1,738,483	\$1,295,985	\$4,518,337	\$8,231,017
Siskiyou Unit	1.46%	\$3,208,470	\$691,582	\$613,153	\$161,101	\$16,698	\$901,228	\$986,497	\$1,015,576	\$2,903,300	\$4,385,835
Tehama-Glenn Unit	1.12%	\$2,456,571	\$529,511	\$469,462		\$127,469	\$1,295,932	\$1,214,159	\$1,117,966	\$3,628,057	\$4,754,499
Unit / Contract Co (South)											
San Bernardino Unit	8.95%	\$19,692,539	\$4,244,706	\$3,763,334		\$707,010	\$2,009,089	\$1,495,584	\$1,995,874	\$5,500,547	\$14,215,596
San Benito-Monterey Unit	3.10%	\$6,817,894	\$1,469,590	\$1,302,931	\$260,601	\$203,950	\$909,146	\$931,848	\$1,019,851	\$2,860,846	\$6,097,918
Fresno-Kings Unit	1.45%	\$3,196,247	\$688,948	\$610,817		\$380,000	\$916,814	\$1,049,862	\$880,431	\$2,847,107	\$4,526,872
Kern County	3.33%	\$7,320,044	\$1,577,828	\$1,398,894			\$842,481	\$1,005,911	\$865,770	\$2,714,163	\$5,690,885
Los Angeles County	2.37%	\$5,216,479	\$1,124,406	\$996,893	\$284,714		\$1,160,917	\$1,271,434	\$1,092,939	\$3,525,291	\$5,931,304
Madera-Mariposa-Merced Unit	2.96%	\$6,513,153	\$1,403,903	\$1,244,693		\$161,408	\$1,583,681	\$1,291,445	\$1,147,175	\$4,022,301	\$6,832,305
San Diego Unit	8.90%	\$19,581,067	\$4,220,678	\$3,742,031		\$700,115	\$1,772,518	\$2,304,250	\$2,382,948	\$6,459,716	\$15,122,540
Orange County	0.92%	\$2,032,275	\$438,055	\$388,377		\$110,000	\$713,980	\$724,578	\$647,959	\$2,086,516	\$3,022,948
Riverside Unit	3.91%	\$8,591,893	\$1,851,973	\$1,641,950	\$452,185	\$296,000	\$2,261,583	\$1,395,308	\$1,541,124	\$5,198,015	\$8,987,938
Santa Barbara County	1.97%	\$4,327,336	\$932,753	\$826,974		\$326,054	\$947,819	\$941,423	\$898,379	\$2,787,621	\$5,325,586
San Luis Obispo Unit	2.87%	\$6,317,541	\$1,361,739	\$1,207,311		\$323,986	\$1,074,929	\$1,174,814	\$1,107,738	\$3,357,481	\$6,250,517
Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit	7.00%	\$15,407,225	\$3,321,011	\$2,944,391		\$1,163,391	\$1,423,833	\$1,767,883	\$1,887,308	\$5,079,024	\$12,507,816
Tulare Unit	0.83%	\$1,817,756	\$391,815	\$347,381		\$78,056	\$1,094,920	\$903,887	\$901,527	\$2,900,334	\$3,717,587
Ventura County	1.20%	\$2,638,510	\$568,778	\$504,231	\$958,874	\$22,186	\$1,018,300	\$941,165	\$829,583	\$2,789,048	\$4,843,067
STATEWIDE	100.00%	\$220,000,000	\$47,420,765	\$42,043,000	\$4,762,000	\$9,524,583	\$35,555,919	\$35,679,289	\$34,205,186	\$105,440,394	\$209,190,742